Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2008-45

Tepraloxydim

(publié aussi en français)

25 November 2008

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISBN: 978-1-100-10923-7 (978-1-100-10924-4)
Catalogue number: H113-24/2008-45E (H113-24/2008-45E-PDF)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on canola to the product label of Equinox EC Herbicide, containing technical grade tepraloxydim, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Equinox EC Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27603.

The evaluation of this tepraloxydim application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and that the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report that is available on the PMRA website, under Public Registry, Product Information, Current Applications.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for tepraloxydim is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL for tepraloxydim in Canada in or on food, to be added to those already legally established, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Tepraloxydim

Common Name	Residue Definition	Proposed MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Tepraloxydim	(*EZ*)-(*RS*)-2-{1-[(2*E*)-3-chloroallyloxyimino]propyl}-3-hydroxy-5-perhydropyran-4-ylcyclohex-2-en-1-one, including metabolites convertible to 3-perhydropyran-4-ylglutaric acid and 3-hydroxy-3-perhydropyran- 4- ylglutaric acid, as parent equivalent	0.3	Rapeseed (canola)

1 The relevant report can be accessed by selecting the Applications/Amendment/Historical tab and opening the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2006-3731.

A complete list of all MRLs established in Canada can be found on the PMRA's MRL webpage.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data. As per Table 2, the proposed MRL in Canada differs from the corresponding tolerance established in the United States (tolerances listed in 40 CFR Part 180 by pesticide). Currently, Codex[2] MRLs have not been established for tepraloxydim on any commodity (Codex MRLs searchable by pesticide or commodity).

Table 2 Comparison of the Canadian MRL, American Tolerance and Codex MRL

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Rapeseed (canola)	0.3	0.5*	No Codex MRL established

* Covered by the regional tolerance established for "Canola, seed".

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for tepraloxydim up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL for tepraloxydim and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit (EMRL) document on the PMRA website.

2 Codex is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.